

## 38991 to 39101—Continued.

calyx scarcely observable; stamens 12 to 16, shorter than the corolla; style about as long as the corolla, stout, and surmounted by the large knoblike stigma; flower stalk downy, 1 inch long.

"Native of the Himalayas; introduced about 1850. This is one of the noblest of all the genus, but not very hardy. After many trials it has been given up at Kew as hopeless, the plants lingering for years, but always in a miserable condition. Yet in the Duchess garden at Belvoir Castle there is a specimen about 16 feet high now in perfect health, although it suffered in the great frost of February, 1895. But this garden is elevated and is in the form of an amphitheater facing south, a very favorable position compared with low-lying, flat country. In the south coast gardens in Ireland and in Cornwall it is perfectly at home." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 354.)

39063. RHODODENDRON FULGENS Hook. f. Ericaceæ. **Rhododendron.**

"A small tree or large shrub of the Nepal and Sikkim Himalayas, found at altitudes of 10,000 to 14,000 feet. The wood is of a gray color, darker in the center, and moderately hard and even grained." (Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*.)

"An evergreen shrub, 6 to 12 feet high, with stiff branches and peeling bark. Leaves oval, 3 to 4 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches wide, rounded at the end except for a short, abrupt tip, somewhat heart shaped at the base, covered beneath with a thick, reddish brown felt. Flowers blood red, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches across, densely packed in hemispherical trusses  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. Corolla bell shaped, with five shallow, notched lobes; calyx very small, shallowly lobed; stamens 10, much shorter than the corolla, not downy.

"Native of Nepal and Sikkim at 10,000 to 14,000 feet; introduced about 1849. This species is very similar to *R. campanulatum* in foliage, but is not quite so hardy nor so free in growth. Its flowers are the richest red of any hardy species except *R. thomsoni* (which is of quite a different type) and *R. barbatum*. They appear during March and April and provide a feast of color unequalled in cold districts so early in the year. A suitable spot for it is some sheltered outskirt of woodland, especially where the flowers may be protected from early morning sunlight. At Kew the various titmice are very fond of pecking a hole through the base of the corolla, presumably to get at the honey. An ornamental feature of the plant is the crimson bracts that accompany the young growth in the spring." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 357-358.)

39064. RHODODENDRON GRANDE Wight. Ericaceæ. **Rhododendron.**

"A tree frequent in the Sikkim and Bhutan Himalayas at altitudes of 7,000 to 11,000 feet. The wood is of a yellowish color with a darker heartwood, shining, soft, and even grained." (Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*.)

39065. RHODODENDRON LANATUM Hook. f. Ericaceæ. **Rhododendron.**

"This species of rhododendron is found on the rocky spurs of the humid mountains and gullies of the Sikkim Himalayas at elevations of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. It is a large shrub or small tree, with the trunk 6 inches in diameter at the stoutest part, irregularly and repeatedly branching. The branches are much gnarled and bare of leaves, and are